During the latter years of his life Guizot took no part in the labyrinthine politics of France, but was almost exclusively engaged in the pursuits of literature. His conservative principles naturally grew stronger as he advanced in age. He always had little faith in the capacity of man for social improvement, and the larger his experience of the world the fainter was his hope of an earthly millennium. As a French Protestant, his religious ideas were of a rigid, if not a gloomy cast. The principles of Calvin were congenial to his nature, and he never outgrew their influence. His opposition to the skeptical tendencies of the age had the strength of an instinct. In his view the creed of the Reformers embodied the essence of truth. He regarded all modern innovations, however ingenious or plausible, as baseless as they were pernicious. His tenacity, in this respect, afforded a curious contrast to the frequent frivolity and fickleness of the French mind. Though surrounded by what seemed to him only the enticing sophistries of a day, his mind was as pure from their influence as if he had always been nourished by the sweet milk of mother Church. The personal character of Guizot was in perfect accordance with the principles of his faith. Rigid, severe, uncompromising, bis ners were marked by a haughty reserve, with no affectation of blandness or sympathy. His austerity gave the impression of pride, and not without reason. No man had a more intolerable self-respect, but no man cherished a higher sentiment of honor, or a more profound devotion to duty. The current of his life was like the mountain stream which preserves the purity of its icy sources, but gains neither warmth nor attractiveness in its progress.

## FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

" THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Centennialism is the order of the day, and If anything has the least twang of a dead century, it is pretty sure to succeed. The Congress of '74 and the Declaration of '76 are all the fashion. And why not a century-old flash of genius which, in its pleasant inflaences, has never intermitted, and which in the innocent pleasure it has given and gives has, we incline to think, excelled Mr. Jefferson's ruetorical manifesto. "The Sepool for Scandal" was played for the first time at Old Drury" on the 8th of May, 1777, with the classic "King" as Sir Peter, and "gentleman Palmer" as Joseph (the character of the play), and Mrs. Abington as Lady Tenzie. It has held its place ever since where ever the English language is spoken, and to-day is played with success in Melbourne, of which Sheridan ew not for it was not, and in New-York, for which Sheridan cared not, and a throng of intelligent, highly educated people enjoyed it at Mr. Daly's on Saturday with as keen a zest as did the London critics a century ago. We never saw a brighter or more appreciative au dience. The comedy, still retaining its five-act form, is remodeled, so to speak, mechanically. Every word of the text is retained, and it is only so rearranged as to avoid that oppropriam of the Eaglish stage, scene shifting. It is very cleverly done. We say all its familiar words are retained, and let us, on the threshold suggest a mild excision. The vulgarity-nay, actual indecencies of a portion of the scandal scene, tolerable perhaps for our ancestors, are simply ocking now and ought to be suppressed. It can be done easily. If Mr. Daiy were present the other night, must have felt that in such an audience as we are sure he was glad to welcome and will be anxious to retain, things of this sort do not excite a smile or win the least applause. The mise on scene was, as usual, excellent. Whether bright saloons like these existed in speient days we may well doubt, but they are very attractive now. Next to scenery let us say a word, rather dently no expense was spared. The subject has, we infer, been well studied, and bence difficience-just did Horace Walpole's and Lord Chesterfield's cotemporaries wear pink satin small clothes and black stockings as did Joseph Surface the other night, or did ever beau figure in a suit of scarlet (looking like an amiable headsman) as did Charles! In that costume, and with a powdered wig and face, the good looking identity of Mr. George Clarke was effectually discussed, nor, aside from this, do we regard his Charles Surface as by any means his best part. He was entirely too volatile and boyish. The test character of the comedy after all is Joseph Surface, and rarely has it been better performed than by Mr. Louis James, whose tendencies to dramatic rascaldom had full scope, and yet did not ripen into the gave a TRIBUNE reporter information about the trouble extravagancies which a long course of sensationalism might have provoked. The elab-rate sentimentalism | June 17, and the Gregory House was opened for the to most actors. At best Joseph Surface's "sentiments" are formal platitudes, and, when they are declaimed roically, as we have heard the late Mr. James Wallack pronounce them (who could not help being tragie), they become absurd. Mr. James did even this have to give him is that he never for a moment forgot that the sentimental hypocrite was always a "gentleman." In the animated scene of the fourth act he was excellent. Another most agreeable disappointment, we are glad to say, was the Lady Teazle of the night. That Miss Davenport will do cleverly anything she attempts our fear lest the traces of the more "pronounced" parts she has of late been in the habit of playing might be found in her portraiture of the

## sketch, singularly so, was Mr. Sol. Russell's valet. Nothing could have been better. Let not our readers distrust the general praise we bestow on this revival. We cannot doubt it will prove a great success. PERSONAL.

country girl, suddenly become the fashionable fine lady.

There was nothing of the sort. In the early scenes in Lady Speerwell's scandalous coterie, and in her quarrel

and reconciliation with her husband, she was moderate

and self-restrained, and never, in a long experience, have

we seen a more perfect performance—so graceful, so touching—nay, in some of its tender traits so pathetic,

marked triumph of art. Of course the anxions critical

conjecture was as to how the new "Sir Peter" would

appear, and how it would bear comparison with one other

familiar to New-York audiences. Mr. Gilbert has here

hitherto had undisputed supremacy. Saturday showed that he must look to his laurels. Earely has

there been a more perfect representation than

that of Mr. Charles Fisher, It was so, positively and rel-

atively. Relatively, he made Sir Peter a younger man

than most actors—so that disparity of years did not

seem unpleasant, and we can well understand that the

reformed and reconciled young wife might love such a husband well. Mr. Fisher is never an actor of grimace.

and no one could imitate or caricature him. Here too, as with Miss Davenport, there was a touch of gentlemanly

pathos in his conversation with Joseph when Lady Teasle

is behind the screen that was beautifully executed.

It was a model performance throughout. The minor

characters were, as usual at Mr. Daly's, judiciously filled, some very good artists taking parts perhaps not worthy of them, but doing them very well. Such were Moss: a Davidge, Lewis, Hardenberg, and Ringold, and

Mrs. Gibert and Miss Gray. The excessively insipid

Muria became almost sprightly and certainly at-

tractive in the hands of Miss Jewett. One admirable

Vice-President Wilson was one of the speakers at the dedication of a new academy at Sherburn, Mass., on Thursday last.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair has been summoned to Missouri by the dangerous illness of Gen. Frank P. Blur, his brother.

President Grant and Gens. Sherman and ensiters to the Exposition. From there they will go to Commbus to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cum-berland. Sheridan are expected in Cincinnati next Thursday, as

Senator Thurman has abandoned his intention to take part in the Fail campaign in Ohio on account of ill-health, and has gone with his family to White Sul-bur Springs, Va., where he will remain through this month.

Gov. Oglesby of Illinois has been obliged to consent to deliver the eration at the dedication of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Iii., on Oct. 18, because of the inability of the Association to find any other prominent man willing to perform the task.

Postmaster-General Jewell has entered upon the duties of his office with great popularity, and has made a favorable impression by the courtesy and free-dom with which he receives those naving business with him. He is now engaged in acquainting himself with the official and moral fluces of those holding important subordinate positions, and it is thought he will find occasion to make several changes in order to secure botter service. LETHEAN SUMMER REST.

POISONED WATER AT AN ISLAND RESORT. DISEASE AND DEATH AT A HOTEL AT LAKE MAHOPAC-

THE CAUSE SUPPOSED TO BE CONTAMINATED WATER-THREATS OF LIBEL SUITS INSTEAD OF INFORMATION FROM THE PROPRIETORS-THE EX-PERIENCES OF THE SUMMER RELATED BY THE

Sickness, resulting from the poisoning of ater or air by contamination of sewage or similar min. has ere now damaged the reputation of several water ing places. At Mt. Desert, at Ricufield Springs, and at other Summer resorts in past seasons, there has been trouble of this kind, which, for a time at least, has ruined the Summer prosperity of these places. A recent and deplorable instance of this sort of misfortune has been seen at the Gregory House at Lake Mahopac. This pleasant inland resort has justly been a favorite with well-to-do people in New-York and Brooklyn, and the Gregory House, which has been considered the most fashionable hotel, has usually had an abundant patronage. It is owned, together with a great amount of other real estate about the lake, by the Lake Mahopac Land Company, by which it was purchased some years ago from Dr. Gregory. Last season the hotel was leased by Mr. Ramsay, but this year the Company concluded to carry it on, and hired S. E. Crittenden to manage it. The house was opened with a large number of rooms engaged on the 20th of June. In a few days guests began to come in rapidly and by the 4th of July there were more than 300 people in the house. In the early part of July a large number had been some instances at the close of June. It was a form of cholera-morbus, very severe in some cases, com plicated with symptoms of a typhoid type, and very roublesome to all. As the health of the guests at all the other hotels was as good as usual, as there was no prevalence of this disease in that section of the State, and as the attack was so severe in some cases, it was soon inferred that the cause must be local. The food was scrutinized and the vessels in which it was prepared were inspected, but without finding any cause for disease in either. The guests had suspicion of the water, and although, according to medical testimony. contaminated water would have been the cause most likely of all to produce the kind of illness with which people in the hotel were suffering, it was some time before the trouble was traced to that as its source. A well or cistern, concealed under the kitchen, was found. It had been used for supplying the house with water under a former ownership but had since been covered up and neglected. It was in a filthy state and there was reason to suppose that at certain times the vile and poisonous water reached and infected the supply from the lake which was used in the hotel. Means were taken to prevent injury from this source in the future, but a great deal of damage had already been done. The seeds of death had been taken into the bodies of at least two guests, while several others were suf fering the anguish of long and painful illness, from the effects of which some have not yet recovered. Many ere have had a Summer of weakness, frequent attacks of illness, abundance of anxiety, pain and trouble, instead of a season of rest and pleasure. It is reported that several persons employed in the house were also so affected by the poisoned water as to lose their lives.

The officers of the Company which owns the hotel property, and the physician, who was staying at the noted during the prevalence of the trouble, refuse to make any statement of the facts or any explanation of them for publication. The explanations given for private information by one of the most prominent members of the Company and by the physician are widely at variance with each other. The former makes the marvelus statement that the alarm among the guests was not due, to any considerable extent, to such sickness as exsted among them, but to the effect of the alleged misrepresentations of a former lessee of the hotel, who is said to have declared that all the guests were in danger from the unbegithfulness of the hotel. The number of guests ran down swiftly from over 300 to about 30, and the hotel became of course a heavy loss for the Summer. It has been claimed that the cause of trouble at the hotel has been found out and stopped, but this representative of the Company says that they do not know yet what it was, and propose this Fall "to pull every-thing to pieces" till they find out and remedy it. The declare that they will sue Company ournal which publishes anything prejudicial to them, but they refuse to furnish a statement in regard to the matter. Some of the guests who were at the hotel blame the management. Many do not, and say that they do not see how the cause of the trouble could have been known to the manager or the owners any sooner, and they believe that prompt measures were taken for relief. The following statements of men

who are competent to speak on the subject will give the full details of the Summer's sorrow : STATEMENT OF DR. J. V. MOTT. Dr. J. V. Mott of No. 99 Park-ave., who remained at Lake Mahopac from June 17 throughout the Summer, staying at Thompson's Hotel, near the Gregory House, at the Lake. He stated that he went to the Lake on season a few days after. On the nigh season a few days after. On the hight of the 5th of July a considerable number of the guests of the Gregory House were taken sick with choiera-morbus. Dr. Mott was called to attend several cases that night. Atterward there were many sick from day to day. On one day Dr. Mott had 13 cases in charge, and on the following day 14. At times there were from half to three-quarters of the guests in the house more or less affected. Dr. Mott says that he had over forty cases upcome day Dr. Mott had 13 cases in charge, and on the following day 14. At times there were from half to three-quarters of the guests in the house more or less affected. Dr. Mott says that he had over forty cases under his own care, and more than a score of these were serious attacks, while in five cases the slotkness was so severe that a fatal result was feared. In only one of those who were Dr. Mott's patients at the lake has death taken place, the case of Mrs. Enclebart, whe was severely sick under Dr. Mott's patients at the lake has death taken place, the case of be moving about before the lake put her physician advised her to lake the lake, but her physician advised her to leave the place as soon as she could, although she hereself wished to stay until September. She returned to her home in the city, but the effects of the poison she had taken into her system developed themselves, and thally brought her to the grave. In several other cases under Dr. Mott's care there were symptoms of a typnoid type, and he says that some of these patients have not yet got ever the effects of the poison taken into the aystem, and may not do so for a long time to come. Dr. Mott states that from the first the symptoms in the case of sickness at the first the symptoms in the case of sickness at the first the symptoms in the case of sickness at the mother than the surpression of the some trouble with the water from the energy in the sickness had been some article of food which had been eaten, the attack could hardly have been so general, and he was confident that the troube had a local cause, and was not due to atmospheric changes, because at the Thompson House, Dean's and Anderson's, the other hotels at the Lake, or in the surrounding country, thek was no prevalence of choiera morous. Dr. Mott ascerts that a few days after the sickness cases of the system hot says that he had on charge several of these cases of the proper seven of the persons who came under his care the trouble, as there was no general sickness in that security

on Saturday, June 27, he went with his wife and child to the Gregory House at Lake Mahopac, and stopped at the hotel Saturday and Sunday, taking possession of a cottage on the grounds a few rods from the hotel on Monday. That night at about 2 o'clock his wife and one of the nurses were taken sick, both being troubled with painless but very profuse diarrhea, and with severe vomiting. Mr. Lord immediately sent for the doctor who was staying at the hotel, T. H. Bailey. Mr. Lord's

DEATH OF MRS. CHARLES LORD.

Charles Lord of No. 8 East Forty-first-st. states that

That night Dr. Bailey told me that the illness was nothing more than a trouble due to the effects of the with his wife are papears to have been the cause.

weather. On the following Wedneaday night, between 1 and 2 o'clock, I was seized with vomiting. of which I had not had not had not had not say the for years before, and at the same time my wife had another attack similar to that of Monday night. In the morning I called Dr. Bailey's attention to the matter and he said again that the intense heat and the sudden change of weather was the only cause of trouble. From that time a great many guests in the hotel—there were probably about 300 there in the carly part of July—complained of being troubled in the same way. The propretor, S. E. Grittenden, assured us that there was no cause for any alarm, that the weather was to blame, and at one time he accounted for the sickness by speaking of an "atmospheric wave" but at about the middle of July, he and Dr. Bailey admitted that they had found some trouble in connection with a well, which had been covered up by a former proprietor. I had noticed no peculiar taste to the water, but had seen a kind of sediment in it which had a greasy appearance. When they had discovered this well, which Mr. Eamasy, the lessee had discovered this well, which Mr. Eamasy, the lessee did not fully explain, but said that there was trouble in connection with a well, which had been covered up by a fermer proprietor. I had noticed no peculiar taste to the water, but had seen a kind of sediment in it which had a greasy appearance. When they had discovered this well, which Mr. Eamsay, the leasee of last season, was asserted to have covered up, they said that hey had filled it up and had put charcoal boxes through the proper that the had a great of the transcale of the water in the knelsee of last well, and that impurities from the knelsee reached that well, and that when the water in it was raised by heavy rains, can dear water which came from the Lake in pipes, and water which came from the Lake in pipes, and water which came from the Lake in pipes, and water which came from the lake in pipes, and that the contained of the water of drinking and cooking. This had been recarded, they claimed. My wife had continued to be it every second or third day, while the doctor adhered to his state; ment that there was no local cause for her sickness. Mrs. A. F. Fitch of this city, a friend of Mrs. Lord, came to the hotel some days after it was claimed that the trouble had been made right, and either on the 21st or 22d of July was taken very sick with the same symptoms as those of Mrs. Lord, although not in so accravated form. She left the Lake on the 28th of July and went to the Catakills, where she shii remained sick when I hat had tidings of her in the latter part of August. One of my coachmen was hi with the same trouble when he came to New-York on July 23. He was sent to Boston, where he had relatives, a week after, and was still very sick in the hospital there when last I heard. These cases were pronounced to be low fever of a typhold form, produced by Taxing poisoned water into the system. Mrs. Lord died Aug. 21, at the West End Hotel a Long Branch for Mrs. Lord was also attended by Drs. Van Buren, Keyes, Theband, and R. F. Weir of this city. I have heard that it has been asserted at the Gregory House, After my wife's death Dr. Reynolds, the partner of Dr. Theobaud at No. 9 West Thirteenth-st. rold me that one of his patients, a young lady named Felt, who was at the Gregory House early in August, was severely ill. Dr. Reynolds and that he found her symptoms similar to those of Mrs. Lord's case, while her pulse was 120, and the temperature of the skin 40 degrees above normal. She was still very ill when I saw Dr. Reynolds, atthough a convenity convalescing. aithough apparently convalescing. MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Charles McMillan of No. 34 West Thirty-third-st. makes the following statement in regard to cases of filness coming from the Gregory House and brought under his care:

under his care:

The cases of Mrs. Charles Lord, of Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, of Miss Annie Paret, and of Mr. Lord's conenman, were all brought under my notice in the last part of July, they being at Long Branch, having come from Lake Mabopae, and they were under my care from that time. All had the same general symptoms, a low, nervous depression, indicated by great loss of strength and nervous power, sleeplessness, timitus durium and deafness, pointing to some powerful depressive ascent, poisoning the nervous system through the digestive organs. Durrhea was present in all cases of the knot, more specially showing prostration of the digestive assimimilative power. This continued until convalescence set in in these cases, except Mrs. Lord's. With the others, cessation of the crebral symptoms and the diarrhea was followed by tolerably steady but slow convalescence. In her case, after the twenty-first day, the unexpended balance of the poison seemed to explude on the cerebral system, acute deliritum settling in, and in this condition she died on the morning of the twenty-fourthday. In a cirtificate which I have given, I have called it an atoxic or adynonise fever, the result of the ingression of swage matter into the directive canal, causing systemic poisoning, the control symptoms are sembling what the Germans call. the directive canal, causing systemic potsoning, the general symptoms resembling what the Germans can

FATAL ILLNESS OF MRS. ENGLIHART. Another lady who was sick at the Gregory House, and who died after leaving Lake Manopac, was Mrs. J. L. Englehart of No. 65 West Forty-sixth-st., the adopted daughter of Jonas Heiter. Mr. Heller makes the follow-

Englehart of No. 65 West Forty-six hest. the adopted daughter of Jonas Heiler. Mr. Heller makes the following statement:

Mrs. Englehart, her sister, my wife, and myself went to Lake Mahopae Wednesday, July I. It eight or ten days after, Mrs. Englehart was taken sick with vomiting and diarrhoa. Dr. J. V. Mott of New-York, who, at that time, was staying at Thompson's, a neighboring hotel, was called in. He made the remark, "It appears that there are a great many persons staying at the Gregory House who have this trouble and I think there must be something the matter with the water-pipes, or something of that sort, as the other hotels do not have cases of this disease." Mrs. Englehart seemed to recover from her first liness in five days or a week. Mrs. Heiler, Miss Englehart and myself had an attack of the same trouble as that of Mrs. Englehart severe enough to make us take to our beds, but all of us got over 1 in about a week. I had a diarrhea and some lever and cramps across the abdomen which did not leave me wholly till I returned to New-York. The three ladies were taken with a second attack two or three days after they recovered from the first, and both Mrs. Englehart and Mrs. Heller were conflued to their beds. This attack did not, however, last more than four or five days, but on the 28th of July Mrs. Englehart was again iii. She said she felt as if she were going to have a long spell of sickness. Dr. Mott advised her to go home, which she did. On Thursday the 30th Dr. Guleke, 194 West Thirty-fourth-st., was called in, as Dr. Jacobi, the family physician, was out of town. Dr. Guleke pronounced Mrs. Englehart's sickness to be remittent fever, and said that it must have come from foul air or bad water. We immediately thought it must have come from ad water, because there had been many sick with profuse diarrhae and and vomiting at the Gregory House before we went there, and aiterward too. Men who went up there to stay over Sunday were often attacked in that way. Mrs. Englehart srew worse, and on Sopt. 2 she d called in.

STATEMENT OF DR. JACOBI. Dr. A. Jacobi of No. 110 East Thirty-fourth-st. gave the following medical statement about Mrs. Englehart iliness: She had been sick altogether about six or seven weeks. I was asked, in my office, to prescribe for her while she was at Lake Mahopac. As early as that time suspicion had been aroused in regard to the water. I was told that there was a large number of cases of illness in the Gregory House at the same time as that of Mrs. Englenart. I gave advice that if her illness did not cease that it would be better for her to return to New-York. I was told afterward that she became sicker, and was advised by Dr. J. V. Mott to leave the place, but that another doctor there advised her to stay. She was sick in town five weeks, until she died, Dr. Gulehe attending her, and calling in Drs. Kraekowitzer and Clark. I was out of town and did not cease and the nature of the symptoms are unmistakably those of septic fever, depending on Inflammation and extensive olderation of the whole intestinal canal. The principal seat of the disease is found in the large intestines, the stomach and upper portion of the intestines being less affected than the lower. The local lesions were very extensive in some instances, so that perforations of the intestines resulted from them. The high fever and the nervous symptoms during the whole course of the sickness was due to the absorption of some putrid matter. It was not a case of common typhoid fever, for those symptoms of typhoid fever for those symptoms of typhoid fever for those symptoms of typhoid fever the subsent.

Statement of H. A. Bostwick. while she was at Lake Mahopac. As early as that

STATEMENT OF H. A. BOSTWICK. H. A. Bostwick of No. 128 West Forty-fourth-st. states that he went to the Gregory House about the lat of July. His daughter fell sick in a week, and was confined to her bed for six weeks with severe typhoid fever. When she returned to the city, on Sept. 3, she was still weak and ailing. In the last part of July, Dr. Leaming. No. 160 West Twenty-third-st., was summoned to see her at the Lake. He expressed the opinion that the trouble was due to impure water. A good many of the hotel guests were affected by it. I think at one time there were more than thirty guests ill on account of it, and it was reported that some of the waters were very ill. About the 10th of July and for a few days after, the trouble seemed to be at the worst. People thought at first that there might be something wrong in the kitchen. Mr. Henry Paret and myself spoke to Mr. Crittenden, the landlord, about the matter, and said that we were certainly being poisoned in some way, and the next day so many spoke to him on the subject that he went to work to ferret out the mischief. He examined everything in the kitchen first with Dr. Balley, but floding nothing wrong there, he went to work looking for the waterpipes, and had men digging about the place. He found an old disused well under the kitchen, the water of which was contaminated by sewage, and after heavy rains it rose so that some of it reached the water forced into the hotel by a ram. Mr. Crittenden labored to remedy the trouble, having the work done at night to avoid any excitement. He cut off the pipes from the old welf, cleaned and sanded the kitchen and made a new drain way. I did not hear of new cases of sickness after that, but the season's business of the hotel, but after ward the number rose to do and loo. I don't think the proprietor intended to deceive his guests by giving them a laise sense of security. I don't think he knew of the well, or what was the matter. fined to her bed for six weeks with severe typhoid fever. When she returned to the city, on Sept. 3, she

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS | third in 11 minutes 26 seconds. His average to second

to be well for the nation also seemed to be best formy section. The bill did not commend itself to my section. The bill did not commend itself to my own judgment. The free banking feature seemed to afford but little measure of relief, for I am not able to see how the scarcity of money will be relieved in a given section by allowing a bank to be established by depositing bonds costing iff cents on the dollar, to get a power to issue currency up to 90 per cent, or, in other words, how currency is to be increased in a given sense to the people by depositing fie for the privilege of issuing 37 50, although the bank gets interest on its bonds and currency both. I doubted, and still doubt, whether, under the circumstances, any considerable amount of capital would flow from the East to the West and South to establish their banks there with the limited privileges afforded by the bill to free banking. But yet with all these disadvantages, I supported the bill, and did what I might that it should become a law so that the action of Congress upon financial questions might be settled and the business of the country might start again in the Spring upon such basis and bope of relief as it afforded. I looked upon the bill as affording present extension of the currency with fature contraction. I thought this extension, by releving the fears of business men and exetting their hopes, would tend to a revival of business enterprises, while the prospective contraction would give surety to the holders of capital that their securities would not be rendered leas valuable by any proposed expansion. I wish to say here and now that that bill was not my bid. It was not one that I would have framed. It was not one that the one that the pressure and argument best thing to be done under the circumstances.

EFFECT OF The PRESIDENT'S VETO. Continued from Pirst Page. EFFECT OF TRE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President, yielding to the pressure and argu ments of the bankers of the country, vetoed the bill That veto, I thought then and think now, was a mistake, but because of it I saw no reason why a should make war upon the Republican party or the Republican Administration. The effect of the veto was that the spring business of the country was wholly lost to it, and there was no revival. A subsequent financial measure was passed which differed from the other in that it provides, as I interpret it, for present contraction with future inflation. At any rate it has given no financial relief, and there has been no revival of business because relief, and there has been no revival of business because of it or under it. I saw and predicted that for the year 1874 there was no business prospect for the country, and to-day your miles are idle; real estate in the city of Boston is ten to fifteen per cent lower than it was a year ago in the same situations; stores and business offices are unoccupied; the greatest manufacturing interest in this State—shoe and leather—is much depressed; the woolen and catton interests are crippled; thousands of ago in the same situations; stores and business offices are unoccupied; the greatest manufacturing interest in this State—shoe and leather—is much depressed; the woolen and cotton interests are crippled; thousands—of workmen are out of employment and go about the streets idle, and winter is coming on. Could anything happen worse from any possible inflation of the currency, as it is called! And with all these fruits, this distress, all this ruin, are we one cent nearer specie values than we were a year ago to-day! Nay, are we not further off! Does any same man believe that the way to bring up the currency of the country in value so that both may come to a specie standard, is to cripple the resources of the country, stagnate its business, and have its labor idle! For one, I do not. Nothing could have been more disastrous upon the interests of New-England in Congress than this banding together of her representatives, under the fear by many of them that they would be broken down at home! I they did not vote in accordance with home-sentiments, as represented by the press. That throwing herself in the face of the great West, by what was doemed a sectional vote, it engendered more sectional strife in Congress, which will surely break out, than has cristed there since the North and South divided on the Question of Slavery. The effect of that vote of the New-England delegation was immediately seen. I have said to you that there came into my charge the bill for the distribution of the Alabama, chaims. That money was to go—some \$15,000,000—to New-England and New-York, to the East and not to the West, and Western mon said to me. "Why should we take this noney from the Treasury and distribute it to the ship-owners and capitalness of New-England, while the West is paying the taxes from the saie of our products it And a leading Rapabilean from Wisconsin made a spectable in point of mumbers, scalast the distribution of the money, based on this idea. A pear ago he voted for the bill. With pain, but not with astorismment, I saw

passed to distribute any portion of it under the law, so that a precedent was set that might save the rest of it to those justify entilled to it who suffered loss in their commerce upon the high seas, and I here declare my betief that had I voted with the majority of my delegation upon the question of floance, I should have been powerless in my advocacy of the bill for the distribution of the Alabama calms, and you ashermed of Gloucester who lost by the Eacony and Florida, who had your vessels burned almost in sight of your harbor, who will now receive your just remuneration for your great losses, you would have been obliged to put your loses with those of your fathers, in the "French Spoilations (Laims," which will never, never, in my judgment, be paid, and certainly they will not if the Representatives of Massachusetts choose to see themselves up in a body upon all questions against the political power of the West.

## THE MAINE ELECTION TO-DAY. QUESTIONS OF THE CANVASS-THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP-THE TICKETS.

The political campaign which ends in Maine to-day has been a very quiet one. No questions of pub-lic importance have entered into the canyass, and the only issue that has awakened much interest has been the attempt of Senator Hamlin to pack the Legislature in order to secure his return to the United States Senate In their State Convention the Democrats took a new departure in declaring in favor of Free Trade, but the unber of voters in the State in favor of that doctrine has been too small to make the question of any interest whatever in the canvass. Senator Hamlin's friends, while professing loudly that they are sure of returning him, are undoubtedly a good deal auxious about the Legislature. A large portion of the Republican party was openly and strongly opposed t has by no means changed their feelings. One of th Republican journals opposing Mr. Hamlin, The Portland Advertiser, said last week in a roview of the campaign: The fight has been between the well-trained forces of Mr. Haurin himself—to the organization and strength-The fight has been between the organization and strengthening of which he has devoted the greater part of his
official life—and the members of the party who believe
that the time has come to reform the civil service by
breaking up thet old system of using the public places
of responsibility as mere rewards for dirty partisan
work by which Mr. Hamin has been enabled to
maintain his seat in the United States Senate for
so long a term of years. No means known to
the average ward politician have been left
nutried by his henchmen to carry the primary meetings, and in some instances they may have
been successful even where a majority of the party are
heartily in favor of a chaoge, but their success has not
been as great as they would have it appear, and the result is yet a matter of doubt, in spite of the confident
statements of his personal organs. If he is successful
it will be a costly proceeding for the party, for recent
events in other States show that it is dangerous nowadays for political leaders to lay too heavy burdens upon
their followers.

The Portland Argus charges Congressman Blaine with spending large sums of money in his district, and says has trustworthy information that he has sent \$000 to one town, and it knows the name of the person to whom it was sent. The Vermont election has doubtless shaken up all of oid the politicians pretty badly, and they are mak-ingdesperate efforts to poli their usual vote. In predicting the result to-day The Lewiston Journal, owned by Gov. Dingley, thus admits that the Republicans expect

Gov. Dingley, thus admits that the Republicans expect some reverses:

The Democratic papers concede the election of the Republican candidate for Governor by at least 7,000 or 5,000 majority—the usual Republican majority when there is no special excitement or canvass. Last year the Republican majority was unusually large for such a year, the vote being Dingley, 45,739; Titcomb and Williams, 25,656; scattering, 131; Republican majority, 10,633. The Democratic vote will come out more generally than last year, as Democratic are encouraged by temporary divisions in the Republican runks in some sections. The Republicans by coming out as generally as the Democrats, could run up their majority from last year; but the general expectation seems to be that it will not vary much from 10,000. It seems to be that it will not vary much from 10,000. It seems to be the impression that there will be more Democrats in the Legislature than last year, in consequence of divisions which are liable to creep into the ranks of the majority party in years of little excitement. Unfortuntely, these are serious in some countries, in consequence of sharp canvases between the active friends of the four prominent Republicans mentioned as candidates for United States Senator—Messra, Hamin, Perham, Washburn, and Drummond. It is understood that the Democrate concede the election of Messrs, Feye, Biaine, Hersey, and Hale as Representatives in Congress, but that they will warmly contest the Ist District.

The following are the Congressional and State tickets of both parties : Republican. For Governor. Nelson Dingley, jr.
Congress— L. John H. Barleigd.
II. William P. Frye.
III. James G. Blaine.
IV. Samuel F. Hersey.
V. Eugene Hale.

\*Benominated\*

A RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

For some time past the Cardiff Steamship Company, whose wharves are at Jersey City, have lost considerable freight. About midnight last night James Mann, a watchman employed by the Company, saw three men whom he recognized as a part of the crew of the steamship Pembroke, stealing several cases of cheese. He attempted to arrest them when their companions on board the ship drove him off. Officers were sent to the wharf. The crew to the number of 60 men assembled on the wharf several of them armed with clubs The officers made a charge, using their clubs and revolvers with teiling effect, and knocking down about a dozen of the sailors. The crew beat a retreat, leaving the officers masters of the field. The three theres were then secured. They gave their names as Morris Welsh, Thomas McGuire, and Martin O'Donaid.

WESTON'S WALK.

Edward Payson Weston began this morning at Barnum's Hippodrome his second attempt to walk 500 miles in six successive days. He appeared on the track at 12:03 a.m., walked the first mile in 11 minutes 44 seconds the second in 11 minutes II accounts, and the

plish the feat must be over 34 miles an hour.

THE SOUTHERN DISTURBANCES.

REPORTS THAT LAWLESSNESS EXISTS IN MONTGOM-ERY DENIED-A JUDGE IMPRISONED FOR AIDING

THE ESCAPE OF A PELON. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 13 .- Ex-United States District-Attorney J. A. Minnis and ex-Cougressman Buckley have written letters, and United States Deputy Marshal Raudolph, Probate Judge Ely, and City Clerk Hughes unite in a card, denying the stories of awlessness and terrorism which have been circulated in the North to the prejudice of Montgomery. All these

gentlemen are Republicans. Not long ago, E. M. Kiels, Judge of the City Court of Enfaula, released from arrest, without bond, a negro charged with an assault with intent to kill. The negro charged with an assault with intent to kill. The negro-fied and has not been heard from since. Certain eiti-zens of Eufania thereuponproceeded arainst Keils for adding and abetting the escape of a felon. He was ar-rested, and in default of ball committed to jail. Kiels sued out a writ of habeas corpus and gave ball here yesterday. He had the said citizans arrested and brought before United States Cummissioner Barks for trial on the charge of violating the Enforcement law. The defondants gave ball for their appearance for trial on Monday next. n Monday next.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE GIBSON COUNTY (TENN.) PRISONERS TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY-A STATE-MENT BY THE NEGRO WHO ESCAPED FROM THE

Мемриіз, Sept. 13.—The examination of the lleged Ku-Klux prisoners from Gibson County was postponed until Monday. A reporter of The Avalanche had an interfiew with Dug Jamison, the negro who escaped from the mob. He admits being present when Morgan and Warren were fired on and that the negroes had assembled for the purpose of killing a colored man named Butler and whipping another, but stated that he was there in the interest of peace. He was reticent in regard to his being taken from jail and says he escaped by jumping into the creek.

A WHITE LEAGUE DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE IN NEW-ORLEANS TO-DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13 .- The Picayune pubishes an address, signed by 50 persons and business firms, cailing a meeting at Clay statue at 11 a. m., Monday, to consider the matter of the seizure of private fire arms by the State authorities. It is understood that messengers to-day informed the white leaguers to at-tend, as it is intended to make a demonstration in force.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon day, Sout, 14-1 a. m.,
Synopsis for the past tecenty-four hours.
The barometer has risen over the Middle and Eastern States, where it is now highest. It has falled slightly in the South-West and over a portion of the lake region.
North-masterly winds and cloudy weather prevail on the Middle Atlanus cases and over Lakes Michigan and

North-easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail on the Middle Atlantic coast and over Lakes Michigan and Huron. Lent rains are also reported from Florida and the South Carolina coasts, Kanaas, and Nebraska. Elsewhere clear weather generally prevails. The river has fallen somewhat at Cairo.

Probabilities.

Over the South Atlantic States rising barometer, northeasterly winds, slight changes in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and coast rains.

Over the Guif States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley stationary and failing barometer, south-easterly winds, higher temperature, generally clear weather with local rains.

Over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valley and the North-West, falling parometer, increasing south-Over the upper Mississippi and lower mississing south-and the North-West, failing barometer, increasing south-easteriy winds, cloudy weather and light rains. Over the upper lake region failing barometer, north-easteriy winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and light local rains. Over the lower lakes stationary and failing barometer, south-easterly winds, higher temperature, and increas-ing cloudless.

Over New-England stationary, followed by falling

Over New-England stationary, followed by falling parameter, south-east to south-west winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light coast rains over the southern p-ritions.

Over the Middle Atlantic States rising, followed by falling barometer, north-east winds veering to south-east, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, higher temperature, and possibly light hairs.

IRREGULARITIES IN JUSTICE.

A motion was made before Judge Westrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, for the discharge of Fanny Kelly, convicted by Flammer for disorderly conduct. The return of Justice Fiammer to the writ of certiorari merely stated that the prisoner was arraigned before him on this charge, and, after examination, was convicted. The counsel for the prisoner objected that was too indefinite, as giving only trisoner objected that was too indefinite, as given the Justice's impressions and not the actual proceedings. Judge Westbrook decided that the return was not as full as it should be, but as the case was more between the prisoner and the people than between the prisoner and the committing Justice the people must not be prejudiced by a hasty discharge on account of the Justice's famit. The case was adjourned until this morning to

COTTON CROP REPORTS.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 13 .- The best authority here says that the cotton crop of Georgia will be 100,000 bales short of that or last year. The whole crop is estimated at 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales. Galveston and New Orleans estimates do not run as high. The following dispatches, dated yesterday, were received by President Herring of the Augusta Cotton Exchange in response to

MOBILE-The crop in the territory tributary to Mobile botter than last year. The receipts here are estimated 50,000 bales increase. (Note—The crop in Alasanna as almost a total failure last year in the territory loutary to Monigomery and Selma.) Memerins—The crop is poor throughout the Memphis strict. It cannot make over five-eights of last year's NEW-ORLEANS-The crop in the territory tributary to

New-Orleans, is at least 25 per cent less than his year.
Galveston-The drought has greatly damared Uplands; Lowlands will do well. The crop is 20,000 bales short. (Noie-Some correspondent estimated in July that the Texas crop would exceed last year's by over 150,000 bales.) The above dispatches are from trustworthy sources.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO GEN. NATHANIEL LYON.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 13.-The monument erected in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek in August, 1861, was dedicated tc-day in Lyon Park, which is composed of part of the old arsenal grounds in the lower portion of the city. old arsenal grounds in the lower period of the city.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 old soldiers and citizens were present and cloquent orations were delivered in English and German. The monument is a red Missouri granite obelish. Is feet high, standing upon a granite pedestal 20 feet high. Next year an equestrian statue of the General, now in process of construction by J. Wilson McDonald of New-Yark, will be dedicated.

THE UNITARIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE. SARATOGA, Sept. 13 .- The Unitarian National conference will meet in Saratoga on Tuesday and continue in session until Saturday. A very large attendance is expected, and arrivals have already begun. Among those registered at the United States Hotel are the Hon. Charles Francis Adams and the Hon. Gerritt Smith. The principal hotels here are still open and the United States will not close until the 25th of September.

MOBILE FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER. MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13 .- The President of the Board of Trade, L. E. Brooks, addressed a note to Dr. Ross, President of the Mobile Medical Society, in regard to the reports of yellow fever being here, and received the following reply: "There is not now, nor has there been this season, any foundation for such reports." Dr. Ross has never known the city so free from majarious diseases, and the medical profession here concur in this statement.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....The general and protracted drouth in Ohio is delaying the farmers in putting in their Fall crops.
....Caleb A. Champlin of Harrison has been appointed Trustee of the Maine Agricultural College, vice S. F. Perley, resistened.

aigued.

... The next trip of the British steamer Vancourer to Onina and Japan will be under the superintendence of the Pacific Mail Company, who have purchased that and the other steamers of the Trans-Pacific Company.

FAIRBANKS', THE STANDARD.

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago is using at the present time ten of Fairbanks' largest stock scales, with an aggregate weighing capacity of 460 tous at a single draft. The total amount of live stock weighed on these scales at the above yards since they opened, up to Aug. 1, 1874, is valued at over \$430,000,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

RAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA WHERLY MARKET.

HAVANA Sept. 12.—Sugar and Moissees nomical; stock of Sugar varebouse at Havana and Matanas, 181 000 boxes and 6,500 libia receipts of the week, 623 boxes and 183 libids; experts during it week, 14,000 boxes and 180 libids; including 12,500 boxes and it the hogsheads to the United States. [Secon. #35#358 \$P ext. Flow 2238#25 50 \$P\$ bbl. Hams-American sugar-cured, 839 2842 4 quintabl. Lard, in kegs, 2388\*518 30 \$P\$ quintabl. Mar. Yellow Poisson, \$5 50#259. Tallow, £21#573 \$P\$ quintabl. War. Yellow \$14 \$P\$ arroths; White, \$24#820. Empty hogsheads, \$7#87.50 Shooks nominal. Hoops, long shaved, \$135@\$140 \$P\$ M. Freight nominal.

cominal cold. 184@185; American 187@188. Exchange in fair Spenish gold. 184@185; American 187@188. Exchange in fair demand but weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 60@08 premium; short sight, 71@75 premium; 60 days, gold, 81@83 premium; short sight, 54.000 premium; on London, 112@110 premium. on Paris, 33@80 premium. PRINTING CLOTES MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—The Printing Cloths market was fist uring the past week, with prices tending downward; sales of 35,200 trees, includes 15,000 fixes 642% at 35c., 30 days: 8,000

pieces Best. Standard, Gázilá, at 6 lgs.; 1,200 ptoces Matre, 64s 5 '25.; 500 pieces 5020; at 4 lgs.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL—Is steemaship Parches, Sopt 13.—W. B. Biker, A.-Rivet, Hon. G. M. Parsons and son, J. A. Jasegi, W. P. Apthorp, Miss M. Brolandy, Master A. S. Sayder, Mrs. M. B. Strone, R. K. Butterworth, Miss A. Lewe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bestie, H. R. Hyndman, G. A. Haater Go. B. Blake, p. 18. Sanchen, Capt. A. Russion, Mrs. H. Sakhie, M. R. Robbins, Miss L. A. Somers, Nr. W. G. Hale, Mr. P. Thouet, Mr. T. G. Josigi, Mr. B. A. O. Brien, Mr. J. H. Bradjer, Mrs. Henry L. Warner, Mr. C. Hodgkinson, Mr. R. H. Mesters, Mr. B. D. Smith, Mr. W. C. Rehn, Miss Nesmith and sister, Mrs. Hard Mrs. C. K. Patitiston, Mr. S. W. Lore and see, Mr. B. Hard Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Patitiston, Mr. S. W. Lore and see, Mr. R. Brook, Mr. B. H. Seepeson, W. H. Alikou, Mr. Ivon, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bathers, Mr. J. D. Angamban, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bathers, Mr. B. D. Angamban, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bathers, Mr. B. D. Angamban, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bathers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Detter, Mr. R. Pollow, Mr. Ang. R. L. Brook, Mr. And Mrs. R. M. B. P. Brook, Mr. A. B. Hall, Mrs. Livingston, and 2 children, Miss A. Pranser, Mr. and Mrs. Valenson, Infant, and man-servant; James Horley, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, John Grif, Miss Alae, John Melledol, B. R. Howfand, Riewend S. Ployd, tilled, Mr. and Mrs. Brehard Millington, Joseph Millington, J. W. Flagler, H. B. Gibbens, E. L. Owen and wife, Miss Clark, Miss d. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. James Walla, Gildeon Smith, J. W. Buernessen, Mrs. Arthur Chemytrices and mrsh; Charles, Hira, Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Parkens, Sre chaldren, infant, and stree Mrs. Joseph Millington, Joseph Millington, Joseph Millington, Mrs. John G. R. Markensen, Mrs. Arthur Chemytrices and mrsh; Charles, Hira, Mr. A. Gender, P. P. Bonney, C. G. Grego Miss Alaro, Sankerd, Mrs. And Mrs. And Mrs. Joseph Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Mandonaid, C. B. Macdonaid, C. P. Mandonaid, C. P. Nauden, Mr. And Mrs. S. Occhride, Silmer Digton, Grow, W. Combertson, Mrs. Mrs. Bellender, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Mandonaid, C. B. Macdonaid, G. H. Macdo

Barrer
FROM CHARLESTON—In stoomship Manhattan Sept. 13.—J. A.
Toung, Miss. J. Counce, Miss. Butterneid, J. W. Counselman, Mass Pox,
Mrs. Pritchert, O. J. Mart. 1. T. Harr. P. F. Jonkinn, R. Marter,
FROM SAVANNAH—In steemants Chespatria, Sept. 13.—Miss. C.
Wayne, Miss Johnson, Capt. Keity, D. H. Meynanis, B. F. Jennings,
Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Annie Thomas, T. ... Hodgates, Rev. Mar.
Stabler, J. M. Henra and wire. Jas. Keogh, S. W. Ar-old, Miss Jenses,
Somers, G. F. Beannard, John E. Rolling.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

For other Shap News see Fifth Page.! ARRIVED ..... Sunday, Sept. 13.
Steamsfür Carondelet, McGreery, New-Orients capt. 5, with mose.
of pass. to C. H. Maller's C. Co.
Steamsfür Edwopatra, Enliker, [Savannah Sept. 9, with mose. and

Steamship 16 theopatra, Builder, Savannah Sept. 9, win and yass, to C. H. Maller, E. Savannah Sept. 9, win pass, to Marza, Ferris & C. Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mose, and pass, to J. C. Kentyen.

Steamship Emiry B. Souder, Bardick, New Orleans Sept. 6, with mole, and pass, to Fred. Baker.

Steamship Herman Levingston, Mallery, Savannah Sept. 10, with mole.

Steamship Herman Levingston, Mallery, Savannah Sept. 10, with mole.

ambino Steamship Co.
amahip Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10, with and pass to James W. Quintard & Co.
B Resignantiet (of faverpoot), Swan, Calcutta and Sand Heans Mar Ship Hedgaantiet (of Liverpoot), Swnu, Calcutta and Sand Heads Mari 14, with mides.
Ship Auguste (Ger.), Wierichs, Hamburg 4 days, with mides.
Ship Auguste (Tober, San Francisco May 18, with mide.
Bark A. J. Pope (Ger.), Stefald, Retherland 40 days, with mide.
Bark Nevada (of Halifar, N. S.), Harkaway, Bronien July 14, vin
Sydney, C. B., 12 days, in oaliast.
Bars Ueland (Nor.), Tallacksen, Allon July 30, in ballast. Is anchored at Sandy Hoos for orders.
Bark Orona (Nor.), Bjonness, Hamburg 55 days, with empty barcels.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Remmers, Memievideo 51 days, with hides,

Schr. Alrana (Br.), Mitchell, St. John, N. B., with lamber, Schr. Marton H. Rand, Kemmer, Wilmington, N. C., S days, with naval stores.
Schr. E. V. Glover, Wiley, Georgetown, S. C., 9 days, with naval orea, ochr. Della O. Yates (of Damariscotta), Yates, Cow Bay 10 days, with

SAILED.

Bark W. E. Heard, for Savannah.

WiND-Sunert, moderate, S. S. E.; cloudy

WIND-Sunst, moderate, S. S. ; cloudy.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamslip Wm. Crane, from Baltimores, bars Ismar (Br.), from Arthaugel: schra. Rila, from Jacksonwille, Edwood Doren. Tom Alexandria; W. H. Whitaker, from Philadelbulas.
BALTENORS, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamslips Leipzig, from Bremeen; Josephian Homaso, Octourus, F. W. brine, and Francy Casicalisder, from New York. Sailed, steamslip Berlin, for Bremees: bark May Queen, for Rio Jacobic.

GALTERIVAN, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamslip City of San Astonio, from Livermod.

New-Ont.mans, Sept. 13.—Acrived at the Passes, steamship Misses, pp. from New-York. Salied, steamship City of Daliss, and Western Metropolis.

ORAMILISTON. Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamship Charieston, and hark
Emola. from New York.

Savannau. Sopt. 13.—Arrived, ships Screameri from New York;
Nonquam Dormio, trom Harce. Satlest, steamship Humawille, for New-York.

3 - The North German Liout's stremetro Minister Roon, Regission, Iron New-York Sept. 2, for Bressen, arrived here to-day and proceeded, for the United States: M. E. Corning, London, Sept. 12.—Sept. of the United States: M. E. Corning, Cocchino, Danovaro, Alfantin, Irac, Onke, Danbins, and John Campoell, Arrived out For Phinney, S. Evans, and Gelical States on the Life inst. Brothers, Saedy House, Stevens, and Guidare, Arrived out From the United States on the Life inst. Brothers, Saedy House, Sept. 2, Arrived out Form the Children of the 10th inst. U. Nomman, Goldebelm, States Seammell, T. C. Herr, and Anna. Also arrived out from the United States: Drught, Dulbovraski, and Annie W. Weston.

Thousands of Ruptured ones have been permanently mained by the horrible metal springs, tager pade, and sare springs. Marrine the comfortable Exactic Tables 553 Browleag, and be cared.

MARRIED.

MOMMER-SCHACK-On Thursday, Sept. 10, at St. Matthew's Church, corner Browns and Edizabeth-sta, by the Rev. J. Raperts, D. D., Ewald Mommer of Paris, France, to bis Marie, only daughter of Fred. Schack. No castle.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED. BALDWIN-At Wiesbaden, Germany, Aug. 26, J. Van Nest Baldwin

BEACH -At Stockport, N. Y., at the residence of Mr. A. Judson, or Sunday morning, after a short illness, Mr. J. Sterling Besein, aged T3 Sunday morning, sites a second proposition of the function of program and different are respectfully invited in attent the function from the Prastriction Courted at Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst.

CLARK-At Bennington, Vt., Sept. 12, Robert Blackweil, only son of Rev. Frederick G. and Sarah B. Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 1449 year of his agn. emporary interment in the Bennington Cemetery.

DIMMICK-At Hopewell, Dutchess County, Sept. 9, 1874, Recline Hunter, wife of the late Samuel G. Dummick, M. D., of Scalough, N. Y. EMMEL-On Sanday morning, Sept. 13, after a severe Illness, Charles

Runnel of Pransiort-on-the-Main, Ourmany, in age. Friends are invited to strend the funeral from his late residence, 20T East Fifteestinet, on Tunaday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 2 of clock. PARKINGTON.—At Croton-on-the-Rodson, Sept. 12, Mary A., daughter of taxrey F. and Markin J. Fartington, aged S months.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 11 o clock a. m.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 11 o clock a. m.

Funeral Russiay, Sept. 10, at 11 o'clock a.m.

HAVILAND—at Plainfield, N. J., Weshesslav, Sept. 9, Emms, only
daughter of Aaron liavitand, deceased, and Rebecca S. Haviland, aged
27 years.

Her triends and those of the family are respectfully invited to strend the
funeral from her tatic residence. Plaintield, N. J., on Monday, 14th
Incl., at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 9 and
10:30 a.m.

10:30 a. m.

JACOBSON-At Hackensack Hights, N. J., on 12th last, Ann, widow of Joseph Jacobson, aged 55 years.

Puneral services at Thirty-diffust. Church, between Park and Lexington-ayes. on Tuesday, 15th inst, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Triaity Cometers. LOCKWOOD-On Saturday morning, Sept. 12. Theodore Lockwood son of the late Andrew and Surah Lockwood, in the 40to year of

sou of the late Antirew and below the respectfully invited to extend his age. Resistives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to extend his funeral from the resistence of his brother-main, A. H. Phylo, 226. West Forty-eighth-st., on Tuesday, at 12 to o'clock.

West Forty-eighth-st., on Tuesday, at 12 to o'clock.

West Forty-eighthen, on Tuesday, at 12 % o'closs.

PARK—At his late home in Athens, Penn, July 14, Henry S. Park, second son of S. W. and A. M. Park, agad 25 years.

Chicago and Quarer, Ill., papers please copy.

PARKER—On Friday, Sept. II, Mrs. Harriet Phelos, widow of the late Rev. Joel Parker, D. D. in the 73d year of her age.

Funcal at Fourth-are. Presignetian Church (corner of Twenty-second-at.), Monday, 14th inst. at 2 o check p. m.

RIDDLE—On Sunday evening, Sept. 13, Ennus, widow of Chas. Reddle.

Notice of tuneral hereside.

STERLING—On Sunday, Sept. 13, 1874, Richard Steeling, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STLVESTER—At Passaic, N. J., 18ept. 10, 1874, Fordyce Sylvester, born Jan. 16, 1795.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, corner of Ascension and High-tax, Passaic Bridge, Sept. 14, at 11 a. m.

TROY—At Peckskill, N. Y., at 10 o'clock, Friday night, 11th September, 1874, Henry William, and at 2. Saturday mornley, Sept. 12, Assaic Lee, each aged 15 months and 11 days, only children of liceny W. and Annie L. Troy.

ement at Yorktown, N. Y., on Sunday, the 13th inst.

VAN ARNAM-At Northville, N. Y., on Priday, Sept. 11, Alice V., wife of James N. Van Aluam of East Orange, N. J. WHITING-in Brookline, Mans., Sept. 10, Charles A. Whiting, aged 55 years.

Superai from his late residence (Chestnut-st.) on Monday, the 14th, ...
3 p. m.

## Special Notices

A Lady for several years the principal female teacher in one of the best high schools of New-England, who has resided some time sbroad, desires a situation as TEACHER in a private family in New-Port or widnity, or to accompany young persons abroad. The very best testimonish as to qualifications and character will be furnished on sphication to C. W. GRISWOLD, esp. Fifth Arenue Hotel, or Col. FRANK B. HOWE, No. 133 East Tweatr-first-st. Waltham Watches.

A new Waltham Watch for Ladies is now ready and for sale. It is a low that it is berood competition. ation is also requested to an open-faced stem-winder of medium size for Gentlemen. All grades and store of Waltham Watches are now made both as key-

> HOWARD & Co., No. 222 FIFTH-AVE., N. Y. Universaliem.

The General Convention of the American Universalist Church will hold its annual session for 1874 in this city, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church (Fitth-ave, and Forty-fifth-at.), commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and closing the following Thursday night. The business meetings of the Convention will all be held in Dr. Chapin's Church, and spen to the public-BELIGIOUS SERVICES .

MONDAY EVENING. Sept. 14-Rev. Dr. SAXE of Rochester will preach in Rev. Mr. Pullman's Church (Eighte-ave. and Forty-eighth-al.), and Rev. E. C. BOLLES, of Salem, Mass. in "All Souls' Church." South Nigth-st., Williamsburgh, Services at 7:45.

TUESDAY-Council in Dr. Chapin's Church, at 10 s. m. TUESDAY

EVENING—Rev. Dr. SAWYER will preach in the Biercker at. Church (corner of Downing), and Rev. Dr. MINER in the Universalist Church (Clermont-ave., near Atlantic-st.), Brookiva. Services at 7:45.

WEDYESDAY, 10 a. m.—Occasional sermon by Rev. E. H. CAPEN
of Providence, R. I., in Dr. Chapin's Church. WEDNESDAY EVEN-ING, at 7:45—Mass meeting in De. Chapte's Church. Addresses by Rev. Drs. CHAPIN, MINER, EYDER, Rev. E. C. BOLLES, Ph. D., and

Drs. CHAPIN, MINER, BYDER, Rev. E. C. SOLLESS, Ph. D., and Rev. R. H. PULLMAN, General Journiary of the Convention. The pub-lic will be specially interested in this meeting. THURSDAY, 3 p. m.—Communion Service in Dr. Chapin's Charch. Sermon by Rev. R. FISHES, D. D., of Canton, N. Y. THURSDAY EVENING—Closing service. A Conference Meeting in the Bloockreat. Church, when Here J. G. ADAMS, L. S. REXPORD of Ohio, and other well known and able men are congred to speck. To all thesp carriers be malke to committee in system.